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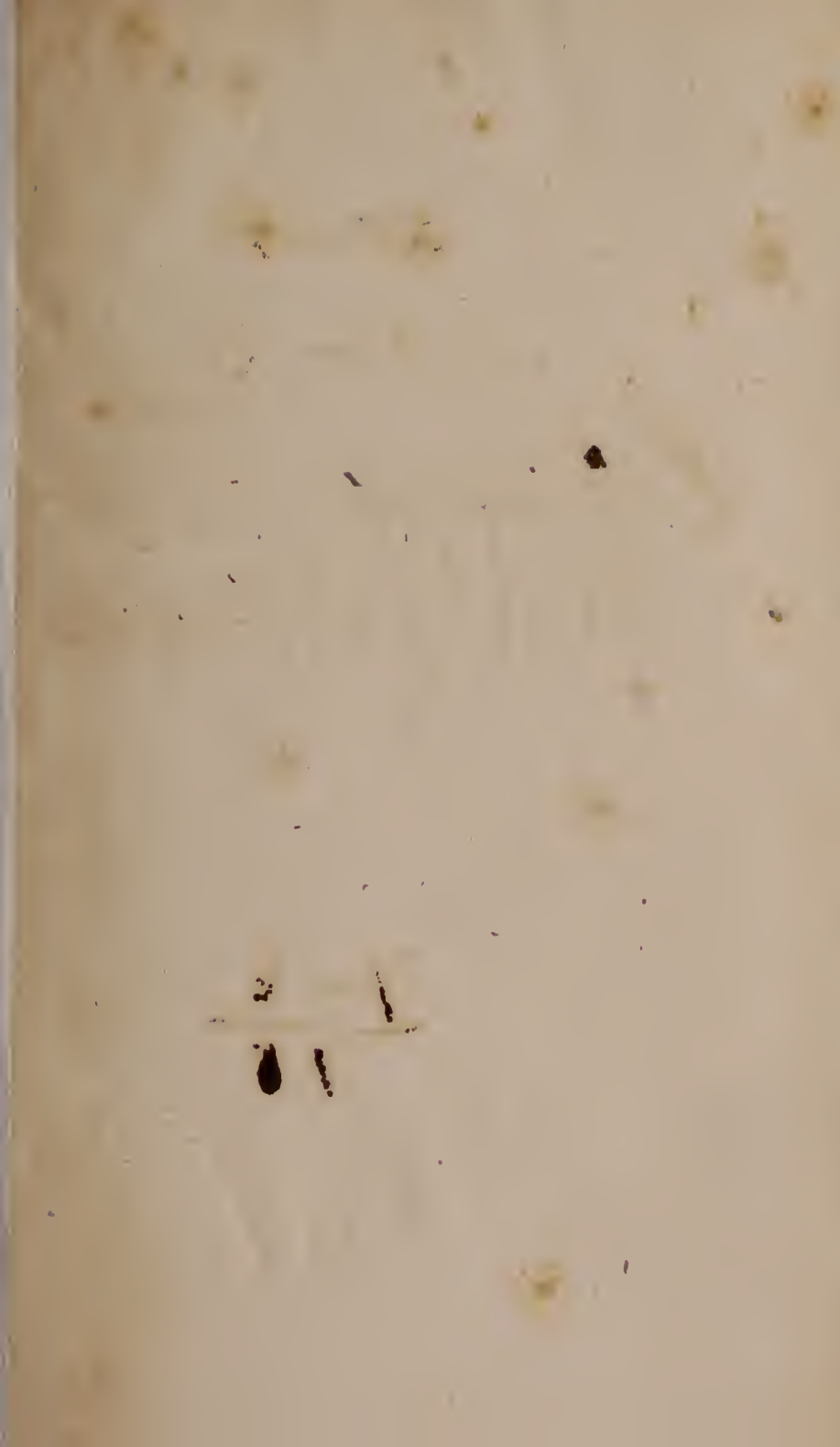
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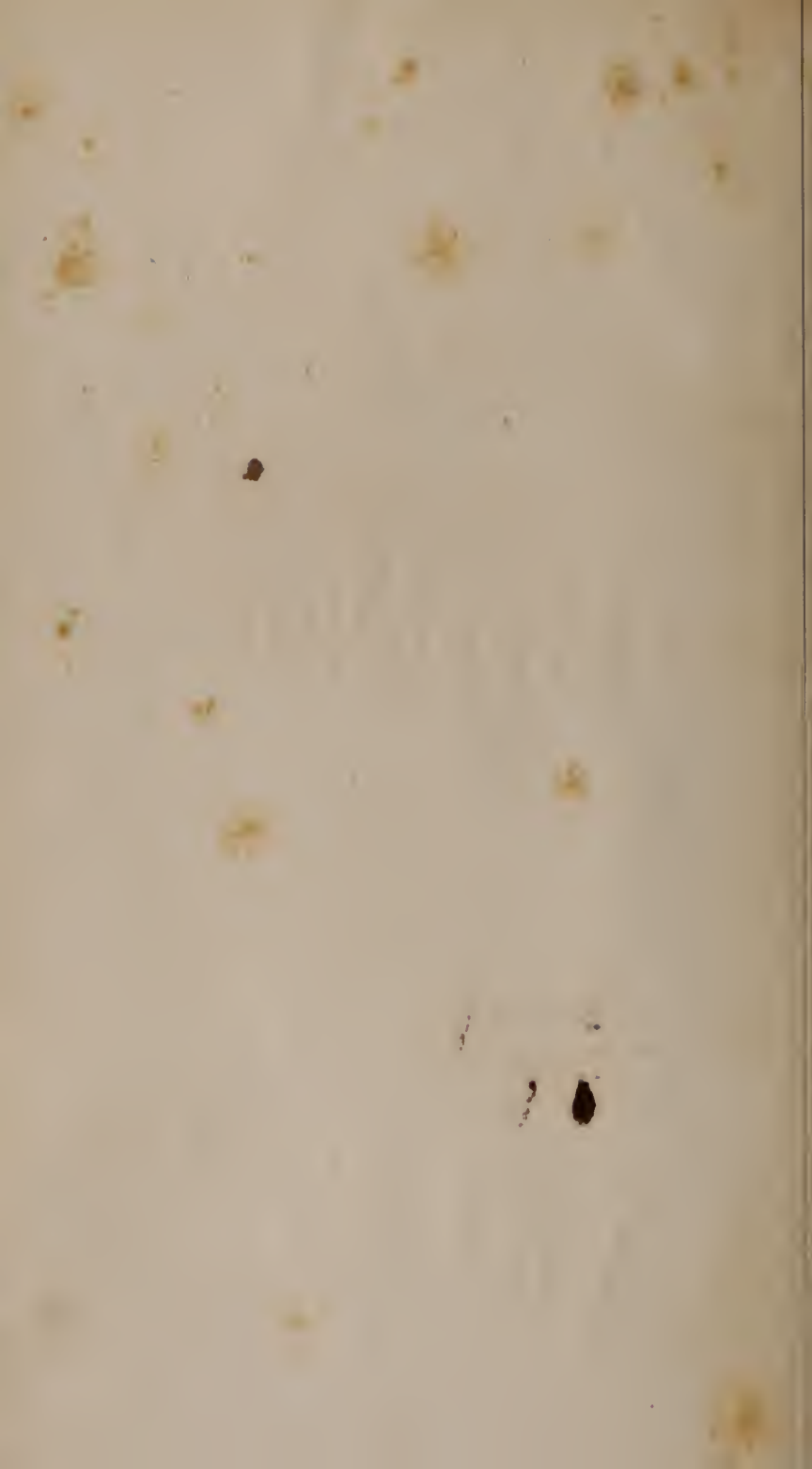
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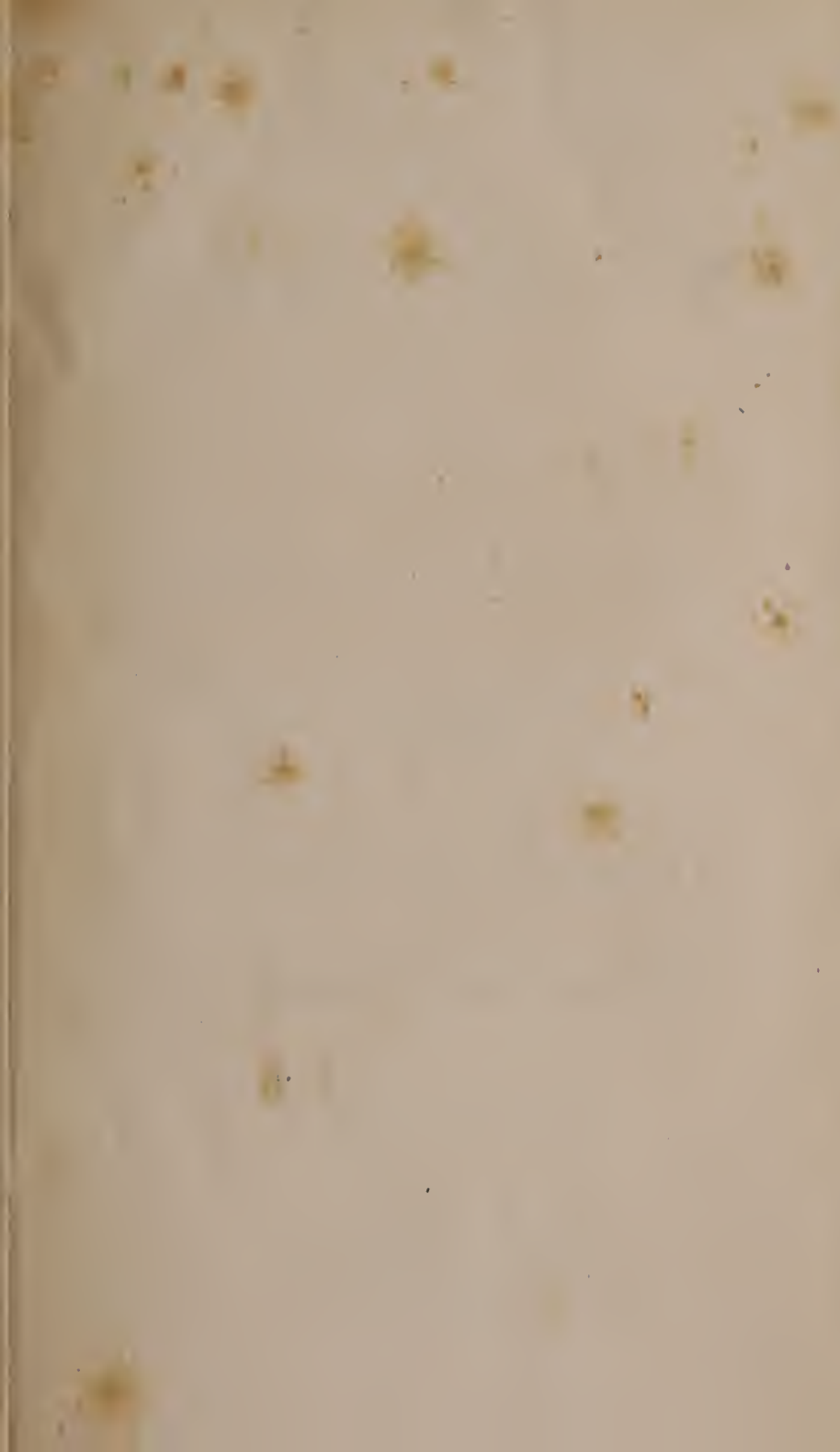
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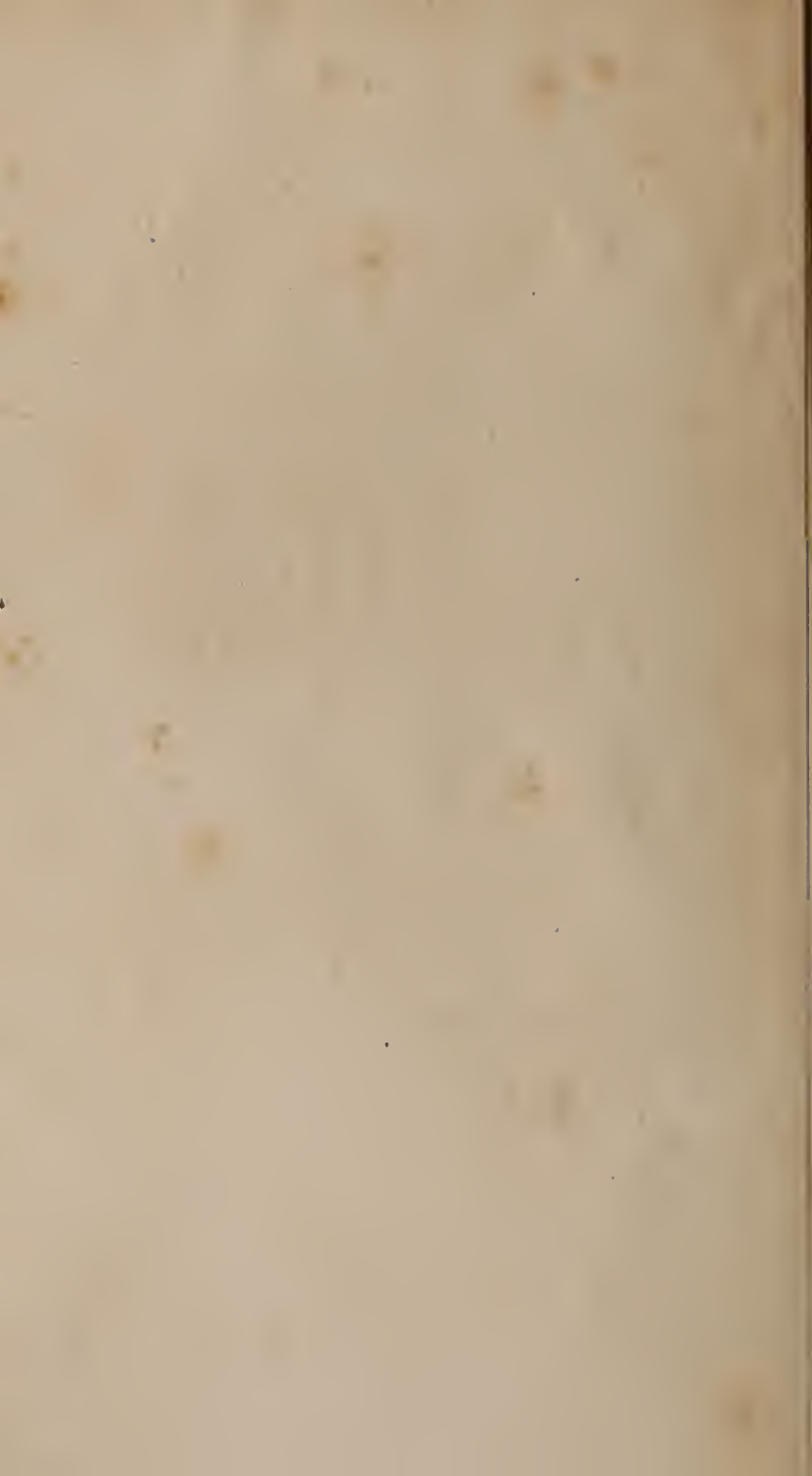
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AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.]

JUNE, 1837.

[No. 6.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

SINCE the publication of our last number, we have received a single Liberia Herald, for January, and several letters from the Colony. The Herald contains fewer articles of interest than are usually found in that paper. The purport of the letters, is in general, highly encouraging. The judicious measures of the Lieutenant Governor, who has administered the affairs of the Colony since the return of GOVERNOR SKINNER, have greatly promoted the policy of the Managers to excite and foster among the Colonists a fondness for farming pursuits. One agreeable consequence is a striking diminution of the number of indigent persons. Dr. DAVID F. BACON, the intelligent and accomplished gentleman lately placed at the head of the Medical Department at Liberia, has already done much to realize the hopes of signal benefit to the Colony which led to his appointment. We regret, however, to learn that his advice and remonstrances failed to persuade the emigrants who accompanied him to avoid unnecessary physical exposure. Many of them wilfully tempted the hot sun by day and the nightly dew, some stayed on shore during the whole night, and others returned late in the evening, through the chilly air, passing by the mangrove Swamp. In former instances such culpable temerity had been the source of severe sickness to unacclimated settlers; and thus occasioned imputations on the climate, more properly due to the imprudence of newly arrived visitors and Colonists. Yet, with the too frequent reluctance of men to grow wiser by any experience but their own, the emigrants by the Rondout seem to have invited by their proceedings a similar result. That they have done so with impunity, is hardly to be expected. Should cases of disease have occurred among them it is gratifying to feel assured that they have been carefully and skilfully treated.

We subjoin some portions of the letters received by the Rondout,

Extracts of a letter from ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Governor of Liberia, dated MONROVIA, February 13, 1837.

"The Rondout's return affords me an opportunity to give you a brief statement of affairs here. I am happy in being able to say that at present the Colony is peaceful and tranquil. A growing attention still continues to be paid to agriculture; indeed, the whole community seems awaking to the subject. No former period of the Colony can boast of as great an extent of land under till as at present."

"In order to afford some encouragement to the settlers at Junk, as well as to prevent their eating the bread of idleness at the expense of the Society, I have established a farm there, on which they will work a part of the time in return for articles with which the store there may provide them. The Emigrants by the Swift, have proved themselves an industrious, thrifty people. They have already raised two crops of culinary vegetables, and other produce. The farm established on Bushrod Island, is doing remarkably well; and will, I think, realize my former hopes respecting it.—All the paupers that require constant assistance are now on the farm, and those able to labour have their work regularly assigned them. You will be astonished, no doubt, when I inform you, that the former fearful number of mendicants has dwindled, since the commencement of this system, to 20—including those who are only occasional beneficiaries. The doctor requests that hospital stores, such as molasses, tea, &c. shall be kept regularly on hand. He is of opinion, that those terrific ulcers so prevalent in the Colony, are owing to the diet on which invalids have heretofore been fed. In order to extinguish old Mamma's claim to that part of Bushrod Island, for which an agreement was entered into by Mr. Ashmun, I have been obliged to make a purchase of goods from the Captain of the Rondout, the water casks he takes as part payment, at their cost in America; for the balance of \$137 43 cents, I have given him a draft on the treasurer. I shall probably be under the necessity of drawing on the treasurer for Rice, but not for a large amount."

"The Emigrants by this vessel are located at Millsburg, and already have their town lots assigned them, they will have their farms in a few days." The former name of the settlement called New-Georgia, was Careytown. We are anxious that the Society will suffer its old name to be resumed.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. WILLIAMS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Extracts of a letter from Dr. BACON, dated

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, February 15, 1837.

I am in Africa! After years of unsatisfied longings, sent towards the wide unknown of this dark continent, my feet at last touch this glowing soil; and my eyes are gladdened with the sight of the hallowed scenes of Colonization enterprise, which my imagination so vainly endeavoured to picture when my thoughts roamed hither from the studious retirement of my solitary home. The bare consciousness of having even a foothold on a corner of Africa, is such a realization of my wildest youthful hopes and fancies, that the pleasure naturally inspired by the attainment of the object of hope rises almost to rapture.

Yet there is little in the circumstances in which I am placed at this moment, that can remind me of any important change of scene. I find myself in a quiet comfortable room furnished with many of the identical articles which surrounded me in New Haven; and the only striking difference between my condition there and here, in this season, is that without the trouble of keeping fire the air maintains itself, night and day, very nearly at the temperature of 80 degrees,—a circumstance which you, at this moment, perhaps, seeking warmth from a hot fire, will hardly reckon the most unenviable. I have yet met with nothing in Liberia which gives me the impression that I have sacrificed a single physical comfort by this change of residence.

On the afternoon of December 31st, the *Rondout* left Cape Fear, and steering south with a fresh Northeaster, we soon had our last sight of America in the last daylight of 1836. This curious coincidence was perfectly undesigned, as nothing but the impossibility of obtaining a pilot had prevented our clearing the river a day sooner, and the joy with which we set our faces oceanward was greatly heightened by the tardy gratification of the "hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick." A westerly wind at evening bore us more directly on our course, and at night the warm air and warm water of the Gulph Stream gave hopeful token that we were passing away from the "rude winter of the west." Our emigrant company, thirty-six in number, were cases of *nausea marina*, a disease which I suffered to rage among them without intermission for the next fortnight, without feeling in any way called on for the exercise of my professional duties. As for myself, although so young a voyager, I remained throughout the whole passage perfectly and happily exempt from the least symptom of this distressing complaint.

The new year opened on the first morning of the voyage with the usual stormy weather of the margin of the Gulph Stream, and for the whole week it blew a constant gale. After five days of very uncomfortable weather, it increased to a most furious tempest which forced us to scud for two whole days and nights under double reefed fore-topsail alone, with the yard lowered to the cap so that it was equivalent to a close-reefed sail. Our able and faithful commander, Captain Howland, who has been a seaman for twenty-four years, assured me that in all his life he had never known but one gale that could equal it for violence and severity. For the first few days I had been half-jokingly begging for a sight of "waves mountains high," as a scene which I had longed to compare with the appalling descriptions which I had so often read and heard; and according to my request, I was at the moment of rising on Friday morning, invited on deck by the officer of the watch, to see mountain waves worthy of the name. I must say, that my first impression was one of disappointment at the moderate elevation of the sea; but few moments survey of the black valley of waters which almost constantly enclosed and almost overwhelmed our brigantine, soon inspired me, if not with a sensation of sensibility, at least with a strong feeling of that terror which is philosophically supposed to form an important part of it. However, our stout vessel, though an uncommonly wet and rolling one, and no way suited to the comfort of the passengers, under able management, rode the gale as safe as a stormy petrel, till at last Sunday brought its contemplative peace, proving to me, at least, "a day of rest" indeed. From that day we had no more storms. Every day brought us into a warmer and smoother region, and nothing occurred to disturb but a few squalls in the beginning of the week, in one of which we unfortunately lost one of the crew, a poor boy about 16 or 17 years old, a native of Turk's Island. He fell from the jib boom

while he and two others were taking in the sail in the beginning of a violent squall. The night was dark as pitch, a heavy sea rolling, the vessel going between nine and ten miles an hour, a blinding rain falling, and every thing labded fast in storm trim. Everything was such as to prevent the possibility of any assistance, and we were driven by the wind, leaving him alone in the dark waters to perish, with his cries ringing over the waves for two or three minutes till they died in the distance. The dreadful shock of this horrible accident made a painful impression on my mind, from which I did not soon recover and which embittered the enjoyment of the pleasanter days which followed.

We were becalmed a few days in the "dill dalls," as the calm latitudes are called between the parallels of 28 and 23 degrees, but the trade winds soon took us along to the Islands of Cape Verd, which we passed leaving them four miles to the east of us. A week more brought us into the deep haze of the African coast, and after another week of almost calm weather, we came with the current so far to the coast as to see the long low shore of Sherbro, marked by its high trees, and the next morning, with a joy, which you who have felt it know, hailed the blue towering peak of Cape Mount. We were drifted through the day by a strong current southwards; and at a quarter past three, high land having been seen ahead by some sharp eyes on deck, I went out on the jib boom and dimly descried the cloudy outline of Cape Montserado. At six we took on board two naked Kroomen as pilots, who came off in a canoe, and at about eight, anchored in Monrovia roads, about three miles from the town, after a voyage of thirty-four days from Cape Fear.

At about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day (February 4th) I landed and presented my despatches and commission to Mr. Williams, the Acting Governor. I found the Colony in a peaceful, prosperous, and healthy condition. The public prosperity and general comfort have been greatly promoted under the faithful and active government of Mr. Williams, whose business-like management has effected a reform in affairs that has given me a satisfaction which I know the Board and all the friends of the Colony will share, on perceiving the results as reported by him officially. In my own department, I have found much that required active attention; for although there is not a single case of the common fever in the Colony (unless at Edina, from which I have not yet heard,) there are in all this section, besides a few light cases of croup, about fifteen or twenty cases of chronic disorders resulting from debility, mostly in old broken down constitutions, which have been long suffering for want of the aid of a regular Physician,—the Colony having been left entirely to the Medical Assistants ever since the departure of Dr. Skinner in September,—as Dr. McDowall, some months since, left the service of the American Colonization Society, for that of the Bassa Cove Colony. A day or two after my arrival there was a death among these cases, the only one within some weeks. There are only two cases in all this section (from the Cape to Millsburg, present limit of my visits) that I consider really dangerous. One is a little orphan boy at Caldwell, attacked by a stroke of the sun a few days ago, and the other a Congo man at Carey (the village of the recaptured on Stockton Creek) who for want of medical assistance had been suffered to sink down into a low stage of typhus. I have hopes that even these may be brought up by the active medicines which I shall send them in the morning, for I have only this night returned from Millsburg, having first found these cases on the way.

The whole number of cases that I have been able to find or hear of on careful per-

sonal inquiry throughout this section, are—in Monrovia, 1 dropsy, 2 chronic lung complaints tending to consumption, 2 bad neglected ulcers, 2 chronic nervous disorders in females, 1 palsy, 2 croup. (This last disease, within about three days, has seemed almost like the beginning of an epidemic among children, but I have been seasonably called to all of them and have found them yield very readily to vigorous treatment.) In Carey—2 typhus, 1 incipient dropsy. In the alms-house at the public farm on the Stockton Creek,—1 dropsy, 4 bad ulcers. In Caldwell,—1 stroke of the sun, 1 enlargement of liver and spleen. In Millsburg, four or five cases of chronic diseases of debility. There may be some other cases of the same general character as the majority of these mentioned; but I have no knowledge of them, though I am expecting soon to add new cases to my list from the circumstance that I encourage all who are afflicted with slight chronic complaints to report themselves, and I have always done every thing that was proper even in the most trifling walking cases that have presented themselves to me at the Government House, for several small ailments have thus come under my notice, which after about two days moderate attention have been “discharged cured.” Throughout the whole of my very brief experience here, I have found the few serious cases which have come under treatment, to improve more rapidly than my most sanguine hopes had anticipated; and I feel every way encouraged to renew and strengthen the high hopes of usefulness and success which excited me to an enterprise which my most rational friends were so ready to condemn as desperate.

“The new emigrants who came out with me have been mostly located at Millsburg, where I have just found them very comfortably accommodated and all very happy in their new homes. One very promising boy, (about 13 years old,) from those freed by Dr. Shuman, I have just brought down with me, to live with me in the government house and assist me in the most tedious parts of my apothecary work. Peter, the freed boy of Mr. Ireland, also lives with me, and goes to school. Both the boys, as well as myself, board at Governor Williams’s house, opposite to this.”

“The people in general, I believe to be remarkably quiet, inoffensive and peaceable, more so than in any part of the United States where I have lived. Ever since I have established myself on shore, all have combined to treat me with the greatest attention and kindness; and since beginning my business here as Physician, I have met with nothing but the most polite and civil usage.” “My medical assistants in this quarter, Messrs. Prout, Brown and Chase, have been very polite and attentive, and have promptly pledged themselves to become active and serviceable to the Colony under my directions.” “Dr. McDowall has left your service long since, and resides wholly at Bassa Cove. The Edina people have been for some months suffering extremely for want of medical aid; and I think, that when I visit there I shall appoint Davis to take the medical charge of that station, &c. Dr. Taylor I have located at Millsburg, in immediate charge of the emigrants. I shall visit that place and Caldwell once a fortnight at least, while my health holds out.”

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

On Friday, March 24th, the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, late Colonial Agent, of the American Colonization Society, and Mr. BUCHANAN, late Governor of the Bassa Cove Settlement, addressed a numerous assem-

blage of the citizens of *Harrisburg* and the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the German Reformed Church. On Monday, March 27th, Mr. PINNEY again addressed the citizens of Harrisburg. An abstract of his speech will appear in our next number.

The following account of a Colonization Meeting held in *Raleigh*, North Carolina, on the 3d instant, is from the *Raleigh Standard* of April 5, 1837.

The STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA, held a meeting on Monday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, in this city; the HON. DUNCAN CAMERON, President, and WESTON R. GALES, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting was chiefly to consult with the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, and to derive from this distinguished and able agent, such information as might be beneficial to the interests of this great scheme of philanthropy and christian benevolence.

Mr. GURLEY had, on the preceding day, addressed a delighted audience on this subject, and on this evening was again heard with lively attention and deep emotion.

It appears, from this gentleman's statement, and the annual Report of the Colonization Society of Virginia, that the affairs of the colony are in a prosperous condition: and the success of the enterprise has far outrun the most eager expectations of its friends, and fully demonstrated its practicability. The American Colonization Society has now jurisdiction of the African coast, for near three hundred miles: there are four thousand colonists at nine different settlements; nearly twenty public buildings, independent of churches, and thirteen places of public worship. They have a printing press, schools, and all the institutions of civilized and christian life. The colonists are temperate and moral, and their beneficial influence is supposed to extend over 150,000 to 200,000 of the natives.

We shall not attempt, at this time, to say all that might be said in favour of this Institution. It has found friends among the most enlightened in every section of the Union. In New Orleans and the towns on the banks of the Mississippi, where the agent lately visited, there was not found a single individual opposed to it; in fact, its advocates are found in every section of the North and South. Its most inveterate opposers are the abolitionists, who cannot bear to see any thing prosper, that promises to preserve the peace and improve the aspect of southern society. Among those who have seen the policy and humanity of this Institution, were the late Presidents of the United States, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and Chief Justice Marshall, who were its warmest advocates. Among our living Statesmen and sages of all political parties, are men of similar sentiments and a corresponding zeal.

From the Raleigh Register, April 11, 1837.

A Discourse was delivered in this City, on Sunday afternoon last, the 3d inst. in the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of African Colonization, by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the American Colonization Society; after which, a very handsome collection was taken up in aid of its funds.

An adjourned meeting was held in the same place on Monday evening, the 4th inst. at which nearly all the Clergy were present, and many of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Raleigh.—Judge CAMERON, President of the State Colonization Society, took the Chair, and interesting Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Gurley, Wadsworth, and Lacey, and by T. Loring, Esq. A deep and general interest was manifested in the benevolent designs of the Institution, and additional contributions were made to its funds.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is worthy of the firm and liberal support of the citizens of this State and of the United States, inasmuch as the plan it has adopted, is entirely unexceptionable, friendly to the peace and Constitution of the Union, and fraught with the largest and richest blessings to those whom it may colonize, and to the people of Africa.

On motion of T. LORING, Esq.

Resolved, That as many of the present inhabitants of Liberia have emigrated from this State, and as a most interesting company of the same class in this State, as well as many from other places, desire to remove to that country, it be recommended to the friends of the Society in North Carolina to increase their contributions, so as to enable the Parent Society, as early as convenient, to fit out an expedition with emigrants and the necessary stores for the Colony.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. LACEY,

Resolved, That as the Colonies of free coloured persons from the United States, on the Coast of Africa, have already done much for the benefit of the native tribes, and especially as these Colonies open a wide and effectual door for the promulgation of Christianity in that dark and suffering land, it be earnestly recommended to all Christian denominations, throughout the State, to take up collections for the cause on some Sabbath near the 4th of July.

The Society adjourned to meet again on Monday, in the Session Room of the Presbyterian Church.

From the North Carolina Standard, April 12, 1837.

An adjourned meeting of the North Carolina State Colonization Society, was held at the Presbyterian Session Room, in this city, on Monday the 10th instant, DUNCAN CAMERON, Esq. President of the Society, in the Chair.

On motion, Rev. Messrs. Lacy and Wadsworth, and T. Loring, esq. were elected Managers, *vice* Messrs. Jamieson, Primrose and Turner, resigned.

Mr. Lacey submitted the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Board that a most interesting company of free coloured persons, residents in this State, are desirous of emigrating to Liberia, and that the Parent Society is in want of funds, to enable it to aid the removal of these and numerous other persons of the same class within this State—
Therefore

Resolved, That this Society will use its best endeavours to secure means to aid the Parent Society in effecting its great and philanthropic objects, and that for this purpose, a Circular Letter be addressed to the Clergy and Churches of all denominations, requesting them to take up collections on some Sabbath near the fourth of July of each year.

Resolved, That it is expedient to employ, forthwith, a well qualified agent to visit different parts of the State, and solicit contributions for the cause.

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that the Funds thus raised, shall in the first instance, be appropriated, under the direction of the Parent Society, *exclusively*, to defray the expense of removing such free coloured persons as may be desirous of emigrating from North Carolina to Liberia.

After discussion, the said Resolutions were adopted *unanimously*.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet again on the fourth of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian Church; at which time, an Address is to be delivered in behalf of the Society, by some individual hereafter to be designated by the Board of Managers.

[From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, April 27, 1837.]

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of the 18th instant, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron took the Chair, and H. Leete officiated as Secretary. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the committee, appointed on a previous occasion to devise some plan for forwarding the interests of the Colonization cause, reported the following:

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held on the evening of the 10th instant, to consider and recommend a plan for advancing

the interests of the American Colonization Society, in this community, respectfully report :—

1. In regard to the objects to be attained. They are mainly to awaken public attention to the claims of that institution ; to diffuse information necessary to a correct opinion, and thus to engage the good feeling and influence of the citizens generally in its behalf, and especially their pecuniary support.

2. That to secure these ends, besides the occasional and voluntary aid of all friends, a stated official agency, frequent meetings, and systematic contributions are necessary. And in order to this, some form of organization.

3. That it is inexpedient, however, to attempt the formation of a Society in this town ; but that instead of a Society, the citizens appoint a committee of fifteen laymen, friendly to the object, to be known as the " Colonization Committee," (and that the Pastors of the different Churches in this place be, *ex officio*, members of the same,) who shall take charge of that interest, and whose duty it shall be, by all judicious means, to endeavour to advance it, both in this town and throughout the State.

We deem it unnecessary to define the duties or the powers of the committee, above recommended, as their object is simple, and, should they fail to give satisfaction, they can, at any time be displaced.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the committee,

J. W. DOUGLASS, *Chairman*.

Which report, on motion of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the meeting proceeded to the appointment of the committee, recommended in the above report, viz :—Rev. Mr. Buxton, Rev. Mr. McCorqudale, Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Rev. Mr. Douglass, John D. Eccles, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Louis D. Henry, James H. Hooper, Edward J. Hale, Thos. C. Blake, Hon. H. Potter, H. Leete, John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Charles P. Mallett, Samuel Mims, George McNeill and Archibald McLaughlin, Esquires.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body.

Mr. Gurley, in a very able and eloquent manner, addressed the meeting in regard to the general advantages to the free coloured people, by emigrating to Liberia.

On motion, adjourned.

THOMAS N. CAMERON, *Chairman*.

H. LEETE, *Secretary*.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have not yet received the last Report of this able and efficient Auxiliary. It concludes with the following paragraph :

" It only remains, then, in view of the foregoing exhibition of the progress, present state and opening prospects of African Colonization, to say to this meeting, and to all the friends of the cause in Vermont, persevere and press onward : Your cause is good. It is benevolent. It is taking deeper hold on the hearts of men distinguished for intelligence, patriotism, piety, wealth and liberality. It is giving freedom to the enslaved. It is raising many from degradation and wretchedness to the enjoyment of the common blessings of a New England population. It is building up an empire of light and freedom in a land of darkness and barbarism. It is narrowing the rage of the slave trade. It is rescuing many of the victims of human cupidity from the iron grasp that was consigning them and their posterity to hopeless bondage, and giving them not only the freedom from which they were torn, but the blessed institutions of learning and religion. It is extending the bounds of the Christian Church. It is opening a glorious morning on the long night of Africa.

It is favoured by the providence of God. Its onward march is attended by the blessed outpouring of the Holy Spirit ; and through the prayers and persevering liberality of the Christian community—IT WILL PREVAIL.

COLONIZATION SKETCHES.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 151.)

No. V.

When these sketches were commenced, it was our purpose to complete them in about three numbers. We are giving proof, as our betters have done before us, of the vanity of human expectations. For in this fifth number we shall but give a narrative of the earliest efforts of the Society to obtain a territory and plant a colony, on the coast of Africa. Yet we are not aware that we have introduced into these essays any irrelevant matter, or any thing which to Virginians, (and it is to them we chiefly address ourselves) is devoid of interest. We may have loitered perhaps a little too much in our survey of the earlier action of our native State on this interesting subject, and may have lingered with a gaze somewhat too protracted as the mighty dead—Jefferson and Mason,—Pendleton and Wythe—Monroe and Madison, and Marshall, and Randolph, have passed in review before us. But we hope that our readers have sympathized in the feelings by which we have been delayed, and that in this age of Iron, they too would love to cast a lingering, backward look upon the golden days of Virginia. Far more pleasing to us would it be to behold the men of our own time outstripping in intellectual and moral elevation, the giants of our prouder era.

But if this may not be; if whilst the sceptre of political power is passing into other hands, we are to see the wand of our intellectual supremacy and our moral influence broken before us, we at least shall find a mournful pleasure in carrying back our imaginations to the brighter days of our fathers. Well may we address to their venerable shades, the mournful lament of Shenstone:

*Heu, quanto minus est cum reliquis versari,
Quam vestrum meminisse!*

" In November 1819, the Society appointed two agents, the Rev. S. J. Mills and Mr. Ebenezer Burgess, to proceed to the coast of Africa, via England, to make the necessary explorations and inquiries as to a suitable location for a settlement.—The object of landing in England, was, to procure letters to the leading men at Sierra Leone, and also to gain such general information respecting the coast of Africa, as might be attainable. They succeeded in both objects, and procured, moreover, recommendations from the court of 'Copenhagen, to its Colonial authorities on the coast. They sailed from the Downs on the 7th of February, 1820, and arrived at Sierra Leone early in March. They visited all the ports from Sierra Leone to Sherbro, at this last place, they found a small colony of coloured people, settled by John Kizel, a South Carolina slave, who had joined the British in the revolutionary war, and at its close was taken to Nova Scotia, from whence he sailed with a number of his countrymen to Africa, where he established this small settlement, which was, at the arrival of the agents, in a prosperous situation. By Kizel and his

people, the agents were kindly and hospitably received. After gaining all the information necessary for their purpose, they sailed from the coast in May. Mr. Burgess arrived in the United States in the following month. Mr. Mills died on the passage.”*

If man is to be valued in proportion to his devotedness to his Creator, or in proportion to his love to his race; if the dignity of a human soul is to be estimated by the depth of its compassion for human misery, and the sober magnitude of its plans and its efforts to promote human happiness, then neither our country, nor our age, has produced a man superior to Samuel S. Mills. In the boundless and fathomless ocean he found a sepulchre, deep as his piety and expanded as his benevolence; and when, on the morning of the resurrection, the sea shall give up her dead, we believe in the vast army which shall spring from her waves, few will be found exhibiting more of the Saviour's likeness, than this early friend of the Colonization Society.

In our former number we spoke of the sailing of the Elizabeth, with the first band of emigrants, about eighty in number, under the direction of the two agents of the Government, and one of the Society. Deceived by Kizel, of whom we have just spoken, whose kindness and hospitality proved to be basely hypocritical, they landed on the Island of Sherbro', and attempted to procure, at this point, a permanent settlement. But this Island, though of a climate less deadly than Roanoke Island, where our gallant Raleigh made his first effort to plant the infant colony of Virginia, proved far too pestilential to justify their perseverance in the attempt. The three agents and twenty of the emigrants soon died. Great confusion and insubordination began to prevail. By the spring of 1821, the colony had fallen into a most deplorable condition. At this moment, new agents arrived with twenty-eight fresh emigrants. They deemed it advisable to abandon Sherbro', where, in addition to other objections to that Island, they had been unable to procure land. But before the arrangements for that object could be consummated, Mr. Bacon, one of the agents, and his lady, were compelled by severe sickness to embark for the United States, and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Winn, two other agents, with the wife of the latter, were added to the list of martyrs to African Colonization. Mr. Wiltberger, the surviving agent, removed the settlers to Foura Bay, a cultivated plantation in the bounds of the Sierra Leone colony, which by consent of that government, they were permitted for a season to occupy.

In December, 1821, Dr. Ayres, (who had been appointed chief agent, and had just arrived in Africa,) aided by Captain Stockton of the Navy, on the part of the United States, purchased the territory called Montserado, where the Town of Monrovia has since been built. The emigrants soon afterwards, leaving the temporary shelter they had found within the limits of Sierra Leone, soon repaired to their new home. But their misfortunes had not yet ended. They occupied, as yet, only a small, unhealthy island in the mouth of the

* Carey's Letters, page 10.

Messurado river. The natives had already begun to regret having disposed of the territory, because they perceived that the existence of the colony on Cape Montserado, would drive from that neighbourhood the slave trade, in which they were deeply engaged. To embitter still more their feelings against the colonists, it happened that an English vessel which had come to the island for water, was driven on shore and wrecked, on the mainland, beyond the territory of the colonists. The savages attempted, according to their custom, to make prize of this vessel and her cargo. The Captain, needing aid from the island, asked and received it. In the skirmish which ensued, the natives were routed, with the loss of two men killed and several wounded. The Colonists sustained a loss which they felt deeply and lastingly. In consequence of the unskilfulness of their engineer, their store took fire, and with the greater part of its contents, was burned to the ground. The cost of the articles consumed, was about three thousand dollars; their value, to the colonists, was inestimable.

“The houses were yet destitute of roofs, for which the materials were to be sought for in the almost impenetrable swamps of the country. The rainy season had already commenced. The island (Perseverance,) if much longer occupied by the colonists, must prove the grave of many. Sickness was beginning to be prevalent, and the agents were among the sufferers. The store of provisions was scanty, and all other stores nearly exhausted.

“In this gloomy state of affairs, Dr. Ayres determined to remove the Colonists, their provisions, stores, &c. to Sierra Leone. The Society’s agent, Mr. Wiltberger, opposed this project; convinced that if the Colonists removed, the land purchased could not be recovered. At his instance the Colonists heroically rejected it, and determined to remain, in the hope of a melioration of their affairs.

“At this eventful period, to cheer the hopes, and to revive the courage of the settlers, a vessel arrived from Baltimore, with a number of recaptured slaves, and thirty-seven free coloured people, under the superintendance of Mr. Ashmun; who, on landing, found, to his great surprise, that the agents had returned to America, having left the colony under the care of a coloured man.”*

In our next number we propose speaking more fully of that illustrious man, whom we have just introduced to the theatre of those acts and sufferings which have given him a place among the Raleighs, and Smiths and Standishes and Penns.

No. VI.

Jehudi Ashmun, whose name will ever be associated with our recollections of the early history of Liberia, was born in Champlain, New York, on the 21st of April, 1784. His respectable and pious parents, having several children, and but a small estate, were unable to afford him the means of a collegiate education; but his own reso-

* Carey’s Letters, pages 10, 11

lution and ardent love of knowledge overcame every obstacle in his way, and in 1817 he took his degree at Burlington College, Vermont, with distinguished honour. Before the commencement of his classical studies, his mind was deeply affected by the truths of religion; he united with the congregational church in his native town, and determined to qualify himself for the office of a clergyman.

Immediately after he left college, he was invited to preside over an infant seminary in Maine, which through his efforts became the foundation of the present flourishing Theological Seminary, at Bangor, in that State.

Some unfortunate circumstances connected with his marriage occasioned his removal from Maine, and his settlement in the District of Columbia, where he united with the Episcopal Church, became Editor of the Theological Repertory, published under the direction of several clergymen of that church, and intimately acquainted with the plans and principles of the American Colonization Society. Here he wrote the Biography of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, the first Agent of this Society, who visited Africa with emigrants; published several essays in defence of the Society, and commenced a monthly periodical called the "African Intelligencer," exclusively devoted to the cause of African Colonization.

In the spring of 1822, urged by various considerations, among which, and perhaps the most powerful, was his desire to strengthen the infant Colony in Africa, Mr. Ashmun embarked with the first company of recaptured Africans ever sent to the Colony by the Government of the United States, and with authority from the Society, should the Agents which had preceded him have left the settlement, to assume, as general superintendant, the control and direction of affairs.

On the 9th of August, 1822, he landed on Cape Montserado, and finding both Agents absent, proceeded at once to provide for the defence, and administer the Government of the Colony. The rainy season was at its height, the public property had been mostly consumed by fire, only about 30 houses in native style had been constructed, the emigrants, including those who arrived with Mr. Ashmun, did not exceed one hundred and thirty, of whom thirty-five only were capable of bearing arms, and the neighbouring tribes were plotting the destruction of the Colony which possessed no adequate means of defence. All these difficulties and dangers served to develop the extraordinary powers and resources of Ashmun, who, as if delegated by Providence to preserve this feeble community from extinction, proceeded forthwith to adopt and execute the exact system of measures demanded for its relief and security. Nothing was omitted, nothing neglected: nearly all the chiefs in the vicinity of the Colony were combining their forces to exterminate the Colony. Before the close of August, Mr. Ashmun was attacked by fever; during nearly the whole month of September he was in a state of extreme weakness, incapable of exertion. On the 15th of September his wife expired (in the corner of a miserable hut open to the rain,) under circumstances in which (he observes) "even the dying struggle brought relief to the feelings of agonized friendship." Yet beneath this weight of

calamity, he sustained himself with a composure and energy perhaps never exceeded. Nothing can be more interesting than his History of the first two years of the Colony, in which the war with the native tribes in the autumn of 1822, is minutely described. His defence of the infant settlement at that period, when it was repeatedly attacked by from eight to fifteen hundred fierce barbarians, was a wonderful achievement of skill and courage, nor will the christian fail to acknowledge therein the special Providence. At the conclusion of a particular account of this contest, the author of the Life of Ashmun pays the following just tribute to the fortitude and ability of this remarkable man.

“And who was he, that “single white man,” on that distant forest-clad shore, unbroken in spirit, though bowed beneath the heavy hand of sorrow and sickness, casting fear to the winds, directing and heading by day and night, a feeble, undisciplined, dejected, unfortified band of thirty-five emigrants, against whom the very elements seemed warring, while a thousand to fifteen hundred armed savages were rushing to destroy them? Who was he, that in reliance on God for wisdom and might, imparted such skill and courage to this little company,—so ordered every plan and guided every movement; that the fierce foe retired panic-struck before them, and they stood rescued and redeemed from impending destruction?

“Was he a veteran soldier, inured to danger, familiar with suffering, and bred amid scenes of battle and blood? Was he there adorned by badges of military honour, conscious of a reputation won by deeds of “high emprise,” and stimulated to valor by hopes of glory and fears of disgrace?

“That was no tried, no ambitious soldier. He was a young man, bred to letters, of retired habits, educated for the Ministry of Christ, unknown to fame,—the victim of disappointment, burdened with debt, and touched by undeserved reproach. He had visited Africa in hope of obtaining the means of doing justice to his creditors; and impelled by Humanity and Religion, had consented, without any fixed compensation, to give, should they be required, his services to the Colony. He found it in peril of extinction. He hesitated not. He failed not to redeem his pledge. He gathered strength from difficulty, and motive from danger. No thronging and admiring spectators cheered him; no glorious pomp and circumstance were there to throw a brightness and a beauty even upon the features and terrors of death. He stood strong in duty, covered by the shield of Faith. His frame shaken by disease; the partner of his life struck down by his side; amid the groans of the afflicted and in the shadow of Hope's dim eclipse, he planned and executed, with the ability of the bravest and most experienced General, measures which saved the settlement; and secured for Liberty and Christianity, a perpetual home and heritage in Africa. Raised up and girded by an Almighty, though invisible Hand, to build a city of righteousness on that shore of oppression, before which the makers of idols should be confounded, and those in chains come over* to fall down in wor-

* Isaiah, chapter xlv. 14th and 16th verses,

ship and exclaim as they beheld her light, surely God is in thee, no weapon formed against him could prosper: no wasting destruction by day, nor pestilence walking in darkness, had power to defeat the work.”*

For six years Mr. Ashmun devoted himself to the interests of the Colony; amid sickness, reproach, and suffering and danger, he formed the manners, enacted the laws, developed the resources and defended the rights of the humble community in which he was finally regarded as the Friend, the Benefactor, the Father, until, with a constitution ruined, he was compelled to return to the United States, where he arrived but to die. When about to leave the Colony, (March 25th, 1828) he was escorted to the landing place by the military companies, and the tears of the assembled multitude testified to their sorrow on the occasion. “Never, I suppose, said the Rev. Lot Carey, were greater tokens of respect shown by any community on taking leave of their head. Nearly the whole (at least two thirds) of the inhabitants of Monrovia, men, women, and children, were out on this occasion, and nearly all parted from him in tears, and in my opinion, the hope of his return in a few months alone enabled them to give him up. He is indeed dear to this people, and it will be a joyful day when we are permitted to see him. He has left a written address containing valuable admonitions to officers, civil, military, and religious.

“A simple, but beautiful monument erected by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, in the church-yard of New-Haven, (a spot which nature has made lovely, and which affection and piety have planted with trees and flowers, as if anxious to throw a charm and fragrance around the resting places of the dead,) bears the name of ASHMUN. This monument may perish, but that name never. It is engraven on the heart of Africa.

“In his person, Mr. Ashmun was tall—his hair and eyes light—his features regular and cast in the finest mould—his manners mild, yet dignified—and in his countenance an expression of the gentlest affections softened the lineaments of a lofty, firm, and fearless mind.

“He early saw the truth and felt the power of the Christian Religion. Its principles were ever living and active in his soul. The passions of youth might war against them—in the conflict with temptation, they might seem, for a moment, giving way: but they were indestructible—of the seed of God that liveth and abideth forever.

“In grief, temptation, and reproach—in want, and danger, and pain—when so cast down by affliction, that his soul became weary of life, he acknowledged himself under the discipline of the Almighty; he praised the name of God with a song, and magnified it with thanksgiving.”†

Not more evidently was the gallant Smith chosen by Providence to plant civilization amid the savage tribes of James River, or Standish, or Church to lead the armed bands of the Pilgrims against their

* Life of Ashmun.

† Life of Ashmun.

wild and treacherous foe, or our great Washington to conduct our countrymen to independence and glory, than was ASHMUN to found a civilized commonwealth and the church of the Redeemer on the barbarous shore of Africa.

From the Southern Churchman, April 21.

To the Editor of the Southern Churchman :

SIR—I observe that a kind and judicious friend to the cause of African Colonization is giving you, in his Colonization Sketches, some valuable additions to the information heretofore made public by Mr. Mathew Carey, whose zeal in this, and in many other good works, deserves our thanks.

Neither of these gentlemen were aware of some other particulars which, I think, at this time may be properly made known; and which are calculated to increase the interest which Virginia and the whole South ought to feel in relation to this subject.

When the act of 2d March, 1819, was added to the former legislation of Congress for the suppression of the slave trade, it was thought to confer upon the President an authority, which could be exercised with more economy and effect by using the means which the American Colonization Society offered for its execution, than by any independent action on the part of the Government.

That act declared that the President was authorised to make such regulations and arrangements as he might deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of colour, as might be delivered or brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, by that and former laws; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing on the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving such persons of colour delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade.

The American Colonization Society then had a territory on the coast of Africa and agents residing there: and, therefore, the Government might fix upon that territory, as the place to which these captured Africans might be removed, and might appoint the Society's agents residing there, as the Government agents under this act. Such a connexion, therefore, was mutually beneficial both to the Society and the Government. To the Society, because it gave to their infant settlement the protection and countenance of the Government, as well as an indirect aid to its funds by the expenditures of the Government; and to the Government, because in no other way could it provide for the support and safe-keeping of the persons thus rescued from the slave ships, without incurring the expense of an independent establishment for that purpose.

Whether this law, thus general in its provisions, could be properly executed in this way, became a question in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, in the spring of 1819, after the adjournment of Congress.

To the determination of this question the Colonization Society looked with great anxiety. It was very deliberately discussed and

considered by the cabinet, and there was a strong difference of opinion on the subject. The writer of this knows the opinions of the President himself and of three of the members of his cabinet.

Mr. Monroe wished to execute the law in this manner, and thought a liberal construction of the law would justify such a course. Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, thought otherwise, and was opposed to doing any thing more than restoring the recaptured Africans to the continent, till Congress should legislate more distinctly on the subject. Mr. Crawford concurred with Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Wirt, then Attorney General, gave it as his opinion that the law might properly be so executed, and advised the President so to execute it. The President decided accordingly, and determined, in a message to the next Congress, to apprise them of the views he had taken of the law, and of the manner in which he had determined to execute it; so that Congress might alter the law, if they disapproved of the course of the Executive.

I know the opinion of the President from himself, and the information I here give you, as to the members of his cabinet, I received from Mr. Wirt. So that we are indebted to Southern men, and to men whose memories are deservedly cherished by the South, for the humane execution of this humane law, and for the aid and countenance thus given to a cause, destined, as I trust, to be a blessing to the South, to our whole country and to Africa. Without it, the Colonization Society would, I believe, ultimately have succeeded, but its progress would have been greatly retarded.

Washington, April 16, 1837.

INFLUENCE OF LIBERIA.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

The following interesting circumstance, which was communicated to Mr. Buchanan at Rio de Janeiro, where he touched on his voyage homeward from Africa, while it illustrates the growing importance of Liberia to the oppressed African, in whatever country he may be placed, is calculated to awaken the liveliest feelings of solicitude for that band of enterprising emigrants, who, from the darkness of Brazilian servitude, had felt the noble aspirations of freedom, and struggled against a world of discouragements to the verge of its enjoyment in the land of their fathers.

Some time in the month of August last, a company of two or three hundred blacks, living in and near Rio, who, by their industry and steady perseverance for years, had secured their freedom, and acquired a considerable amount of property, chartered an English vessel to transport themselves and their effects to Liberia, as the only country in which they could hope to enjoy, and transmit to their children, their dearly purchased freedom.

This interesting company left the scene of their former degradation and suffering with high hopes, and with the good wishes of many friends, whose kind interest had been enlisted in their welfare. But, though five months had elapsed from the time of their departure, nothing had been heard of them when Mr. B. left the coast of Africa; and there is great reason to fear, either that the captain has betrayed them again into slavery, or that the vessel has been lost at sea.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE PARENT SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice, the American Colonization Society met at Belt's Hotel in Beltsville, Prince George's County, Maryland, on Saturday, May 13, 1837, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Honorable GEORGE C. WASHINGTON was unanimously elected President of the meeting, and P. R. FENDALL, Secretary.

The President stated that the Legislature of Maryland, having, at its last Session, passed an act to incorporate the Society, the object of the present meeting was that such act might be laid before the Society, and such order be taken thereon as to the Society might seem necessary and proper.

The Act referred to was then read by the Secretary. It was passed March 22, 1837, is entitled, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY," and is in the following words :

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interest of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title, of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of colour residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws,

ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate, and its successors as fully and effectually as they have, or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or which would thereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

The foregoing act having been fully considered by the Society, the following Resolutions were, on motion, adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That the Charter granted to this Society by the Legislature of Maryland in an act passed on the twenty-second day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An Act to incorporate the American Colonization Society" be and that the same is hereby accepted.

2. *Resolved,* That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to the Governor and Council of Maryland.

3. *Resolved,* That the following be, and that the same is hereby adopted as the CONSTITUTION of the American Colonization Society:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to pro-

mote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. 3. Every Citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, one or more Secretaries, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. 6. The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. 7. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers; the Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall Record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year, and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies, occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. 9. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

4. *Resolved*, That every person who is now lawfully a member of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, be, and that the same is hereby declared to be, a member of this Society.

5. *Resolved*, That the following persons, who were elected by the said American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, at the annual meeting of the said Society commencing on the 13th day of December, in the year 1836, under the fourth article of its Constitution, to be President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Recorder, and nine other Managers of the said Society, be, and that the same are hereby declared to be respectively the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Recorder and nine other Managers of the American Colonization Society, viz :

PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
2. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BAYARD, of New Jersey.
4. ISAAC McKIM, of Maryland.
5. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
6. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
7. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
8. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Connecticut.
9. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
10. PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Maryland.
11. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
12. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
13. LOUIS McLANE, of New York.
14. J. H. McCLURE, of Kentucky.
15. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the District of Columbia.
16. MOSES ALLEN, of New York.
17. Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia.
18. FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia.
19. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of the District of Columbia.
20. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. of the District of Columbia.
21. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.
22. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
23. JOHN McDONOGH, of Louisiana.
24. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
25. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
26. Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Epis. Church.
27. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
28. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia.
29. Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.
30. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.
31. WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania.
32. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.
33. JOSHUA DARLING, of New Hampshire.
34. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont.
35. Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi.
36. WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York.
37. NICHOLAS BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island.

MANAGERS.

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| 1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | 7. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. |
| 2. Gen. WALTER JONES. | 8. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE. |
| 3. FRANCIS S. KEY. | 9. RICHARD S. COXE. |
| 4. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY. | 10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, <i>Secretary</i> . |
| 5. WILLIAM W. SEATON. | 11. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. <i>Treasurer</i> . |
| 6. PHINEAS BRADLEY, M. D. | 12. PHILIP R. FENDALL, <i>Recorder</i> . |

6. *Resolved*, That the seal heretofore used as a common seal by the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States, be, and that the same is hereby adopted as the common seal of the American Colonization Society.

7. *Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society procure a suitable blank book, in which shall be kept a journal of the proceedings of this and future general meetings of this Society; that the minutes of the proceedings of all general meetings of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States, be copied from the printed accounts thereof into said book; and that said book be kept in the office of the Board of Managers of this Society.

The President then addressed and transmitted to the Governor and Council of Maryland a letter, enclosing an attested copy of the 1st and 2d of the foregoing Resolutions, of which letter the following is a copy :

BELTSVILLE, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD. May 13, 1837.

To his Excellency the GOVERNOR, and the Hon. Council of Maryland :

GENTLEMEN—At the request and on behalf of the American Colonization Society, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the Resolutions adopted by said Society at a meeting held by it on this day and at this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, *President of the Meeting.*

The Society then adjourned.

GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, *President.*

P. R. FENDALL, *Secretary.*

P E T E R S B U R G M E M O R I A L .

Among the memorials in behalf of African Colonization which were presented to the Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, was one from the town of Petersburg in that State. The importance of the subject to which this document relates, its comprehensiveness, its moderation, and its Christian spirit, will, it is hoped, exercise their due influence over the enlightened assembly to which it was addressed, though circumstances prevented immediate success to the prayer of the memorialists. We are happy that the brevity of the memorial enables us to insert it in the Repository.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Memorial of the undersigned citizens of Virginia, resident within and near the Town of Petersburg, respectfully setteth forth:

That your memorialists having learned that a petition hath been presented by sundry citizens of the Commonwealth, calling on you to make an appropriation in aid of the great work of Colonizing our free people of colour in Africa, feel themselves constrained to unite their voice with that of the petitioners aforesaid. They are impelled to do this by the deep conviction that to grant the prayer of that petition and afford to the Colonization Society the aid requested, is a measure demanded by justice, recommended by humanity, and clearly indicated by the soundest principles of political philosophy.

In approaching your honorable body on the present occasion, your memorialists avow that their own convictions of the propriety of the measure they recommend are greatly strengthened by the persuasion that the act for which they petition would be entirely in accordance with the settled policy of this much loved and honored State. They believe that if the facilities for African Colonization which we enjoy, had been possessed by our fathers, in the first year of the present century, Virginia alone would ere now have done more to promote this noble cause than has as yet been accomplished by all the efforts of our fellow citizens throughout the Union. They feel a peculiar gratification too, in adverting to the fact that those intellectual giants of whose fame we are so justly proud,—whose hearts were the chosen abode of lofty patriotism and generous humanity, while their minds, enriched with all the spoils of political science, and illumined by the light of a world's experience, looked far forward into the darkness of futurity;—our Jefferson, our Madison, our Monroe, our Marshall, our Crawford, our Bushrod Washington;—that all these, with so many other natives of our State, eminent among the wise and the good, have been strenuous supporters of the plan of African Colonization! Who that knows the

character of the father of his country, can doubt that the deathless name of George Washington, would have added to the bright roll a still longer glory had he been spared to our lower world a few years longer?

Your memorialists, then, confirmed in their views by the opinions of the illustrious Virginians whom they have named, respectfully request that you will make a liberal appropriation in favor of this cause, out of such funds as you may think most properly applicable thereto, and this they ask, for the following reasons in addition to those already intimated:

1st. It would be in accordance with the policy of our laws, which is opposed to the perpetuation among us of a class who are neither bond nor free.

2dly. By the Constitution and laws of Virginia, founded on the necessity of the case, the destiny of these people is, under God, in our hands; we being their law-givers and absolute sovereigns; without responsibility, save to our own consciences and the Almighty Judge of the quick and dead! Surely this absolute dominion brings with it as strong a moral obligation to provide for their happiness by the most effectual means in our power as would exist in the case of a single absolute monarch and his subjects.

3dly. As your predecessors have been compelled by an imperious necessity to establish among that class a police more rigid than they or their constituents would otherwise have approved, it would seem but just and proper to offer to this people in another land, an *asylum*, (as it was aptly termed by our own Legislature, in their earlier proceedings on this subject) where they may enjoy those privileges for which here they must never hope.

4thly. At all times there have been found among us persons, who from various motives have felt it their duty to emancipate the whole, or a part of their slaves, and it is certainly reasonable and proper that such persons should have the opportunity of doing so. Yet as the wise and settled policy of our laws forbid the slaves thus emancipated to remain within this Commonwealth, it appears to your memorialists that justice requires that we should provide for them in some other land, a home and a country.

5thly. The conditions on which was made in 1832, the appropriation of \$ 18,000 per annum, having caused that appropriation to remain almost wholly unexpended, your memorialists look to that circumstance as affording strong reasons why a liberal unembarrassed appropriation should be made.

6thly. It affords a powerful additional motive, the force of which will be felt in many a pious and philanthropic bosom, that a course of conduct, recommended to us by its consonance with the settled policy of our State and its importance to the happiness of a class of men, whose destinies, under God, are in our hands, will probably tend, in its ultimate results to spread christianity and civilization throughout a most barbarous continent.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

NEW COLONIZATION SETTLEMENTS.

The Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, has received a letter from the Rev. R. S. Finley, agent of the State Colonization Society of Mississippi, dated Natchez, February 22d, 1837, informing him that the Societies in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, have each resolved to establish a Colony on the coast of Africa, and that each Society will expend twenty thousand dollars a year for five years, in sustaining them: that the Mississippi Society has already purchased a suitable territory for their object, and it is supposed that a purchase has also been made for the Louisiana Society.

Mr. Finley mentions, we "have nearly secured the sum of \$20,000 for the first year, in the Mississippi Society, and are confident of raising the same sum in Louisiana as the enterprise is popular in both States. We are preparing to send out an expedition to Africa soon after the first of April, and Mr. Blodget, a gentleman

of piety and learning, is appointed physician and surgeon; and there are about fifty emigrants at or near Natchez waiting for a passage to Liberia. We also propose to open a large farm for the purpose of raising breadstuffs for the Colony, and to develop the agricultural resources of the country by cultivating, on an extensive scale, cotton, sugar, coffee, &c. We also propose to purchase one or more vessels, to run constantly between New Orleans and the Colony. I have made these suggestions, supposing that your Society might cooperate with us in some of these objects. If New York and Pennsylvania will purchase one vessel and we another, you might make arrangements to obtain emigrants from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., and the vessel might sail for Africa from New Orleans and return by the way of New York."

The fifty emigrants above referred to were lately emancipated by Major Edmiston of Tennessee. A correspondent of the New Orleans Observer gives the following account of two additional emigrants:

"Among the colonists about to sail for Liberia, there are two children which never were the property of Maj. Edmiston. Their mother was a few years since the servant of Col. R. H. McEwen, of Nashville, and wished to be sold to Maj. E. because she would thus be owned by her husband's master, and remain constantly with him. Maj. E. readily agreed to purchase her, but declined to take her two little ones. Consequently the lads remained in the family of Col. M. till their mother, with the other servants of Maj. E., started to New Orleans, on their way to Africa. At the mother's request, her sons, the oldest of whom is nearly eleven years of age, and the younger between six and seven, were immediately emancipated by their master, furnished with clothing sufficient for two years, a good bed, and abundance of bed furniture and provisions. On the arrival of the party in this city, a letter was received by a friend from Col. McEwen, requesting his assistance, by which, through the agent or otherwise, a competent supply of money and necessaries for the lads, both here and in the Colony, is furnished, at the Col's. expense. Though they ceased to be the property of Col. M. and were never a source of profit to him, and though they have passed from him probably forever, he still follows them by his kindness and a parental care for their welfare."

[From the Religious Luminary.]

Dr. Stephen Duncan of this city, has lately received a letter from Dr. E. Skinner, a Baptist Minister, and late Governor of Liberia, giving information that a Territory has recently been purchased for the Mississippi Colonization Society on the coast of Africa, and lying on the western bank of the Sinno river. The harbor is said to be the best on the coast. This Territory is to receive the name of "*Mississippi in Africa*."—The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Colonization Society have appointed J. F. C. Finley, Governor, and Dr. J. L. Blodget, Physician and Surgeon of their contemplated Colony. A vessel conveying the officers, a number of emigrants, and the requisite provisions, is expected to sail from New Orleans some time in the month of April.

We also perceive from the New Orleans Observer, that a Young Men's Colonization Society of Louisiana, has recently been formed, the object of which is to colonize, with their own consent, the free people of colour of Louisiana, in Africa. It is peculiarly gratifying to witness the efforts now making in Mississippi and Louisiana, to promote the interests of the Colonization cause, and consequently the welfare of the coloured population; to us it looks much more like true philanthropy, like the spirit of the gospel, and like reason itself, than the wild and fanatical schemes of the abolitionists. There is one consideration, which, if there were no other, is sufficient of itself to commend the Colonization Society to our patronage and regard; it is the cheering prospect now presented, that through its instrumentality the gospel with all its saving blessings will be introduced among the ignorant and benighted tribes of Africa, and "*Ethiopia*," indeed, "*stretch out her hand unto God*."

L A T E S T F R O M L I B E R I A .

Extracts from the Liberia Herald for January 1837.

SLAVE TRADE.—We have learned that great calculations are already making by slavers on the coast, on the increased demand and advanced price for slaves, which it is confidently anticipated will take place on the erection of Texas into an independent Government. It has been rumoured that offers have been made by a commercial house in New Orleans to a slaver on the coast for a certain number of slaves to be delivered in a specified period, and the only circumstance which prevented the consummation of the bargain, was, that the slaver refused to be responsible for the slaves, after they should be put on board. These facts we think are important to be known, as the christian and philanthropic world may learn from them what they are upholding when they are defending Texas.

Intelligence, lately received from the Captain of an English merchantman, gives sixty-three slave vessels lying at one time, at Loango, waiting for cargoes !!!

Important.—The British have taken possession of Shebar and hoisted their flag there. One more step we hope John Bull will take, and “put his foot down” in the Gallenas. John Bull looks, as the Yankee says, “with a long spy glass,” and from rumours, we have heard this step is already projected, and commenced, in the revival of a long dormant claim to Bance Island (Gallenas) on which the largest Barscoon is situated. Such a step will go far towards entirely eradicating the slave trade from these regions, and be of incalculable benefit to this Colony.

Mississippi Sett'ement.—By the Schooner Caroline, we have received the most gratifying intelligence of the progress of this settlement under the superintendance of the indefatigable D. Johnstone. Already has he houses prepared for the reception of emigrants. Of the spars of an English ship which was wrecked some months ago, not far from the site of the settlement, and which he purchased from the natives, he has nearly completed a very large framed house, intended to serve the double purpose of a store house and a residence for his excellency. So far as industry, perseverance and general information are concerned, (and what else is required of an Agent here?) the settlement cannot be in better hands. We regret, however, that we cannot speak so favourably of the purchase as we could wish. In consequence of the enormous price given for the vessel, or from some other reason, the commissioners we suppose were pressed for time and did not “palaver” as long with the natives as was necessary to make a good bargain. From the price paid, a large extent of territory, or, what is more important, a great extent of coast, was supposed to be purchased. But recent information gives a half mile of beach only, as the utmost extent purchased, leaving out the most important place, the river emptying into Baffin's Bay. Another purchase will of course have to be made almost immediately. We are sorry to add, that in a man, long settled on this coast, and who has been hither reaping considerable benefit from them, the American colonies find a most implacable and inveterate enemy. The settlement at Sinoe, we are apprehensive will experience considerable difficulty from the malignant interference of this person. On this subject, however, we may speak more fully hereafter, and if necessary call names, and point out acts of unwarrantable interference.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF MONROVIA.

Arrived, since our last: December, Schooner Eliza, January 12th, Portuguese schooner Elizabeth, — from the leeward. 14th, British Brig Rocket, Bogg, from the Leeward. 21st Brig Niobe, Hall, from the Windward. Barque Action, Pickerin, from Salem. 28th, French Brig Africaine, Bardou, from Nantz. United States Brig. H. B. M. Ætna, from the leeward.

NATIVE SALUTATIONS.—We know of no people who evince more cordiality and ardent feeling on meeting old friends and acquaintances, than the natives of Africa. Their mode of salutation, though strikingly different from that in use among civilized people, is certainly not less affecting, and by far more expressive. When two old acquaintances meet, as soon as they perceive each other, they reciprocally address each other by name, and apply the left hand to the breast and quicken their pace, until they come in contact. The chin of the one is then laid over the shoulder of the other, reiterating a dozen times, while in this position, their term of salutation. This done, they mutually recede, eyeing one another as closely as though each was apprehensive he had been mistaken. They again address each other by name, as rapidly approach as before, and go through the former ceremony. We once witnessed the meeting of two venerable hoary headed sires, in the Sherbro country, which we shall never forget. After approaching each other, as described above, they receded to a distance of ten or fifteen feet, seated themselves and during an interval of eight or ten minutes, eyed each other with a significance that is altogether indescribable. They then mutually addressed, approached, embraced, and gave vent to their joy in a half stifled tone, as though their feelings had paralyzed the power of utterance. Let those who deny to the man of colour the possession of acute sensibility, witness such a scene, and say if they have ever been conscious of emotions so deep.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

MONROVIA, DECEMBER 12, 1836.

REV. and DEAR SIR:—The departure of the brig Ruth for Philadelphia affords me an opportunity of informing you of our safe arrival, on the 1st instant, after a passage of forty-seven days, including one which we passed at the island of Goree.

I do not remember, however, ever to have endured a more disagreeable time at sea. We had successive gales of wind after leaving the American coast, and were driven so far north by the violence of the wind, and the velocity of the Gulf stream, that we came up with the Azores or Western Islands, and had very distinct views of Corvo, Flores, Fayal, and the celebrated peak of Pico. For fourteen days we could only see the sun, so as to get an accurate observation, three times; and our little schooner was tossed about by the raging seas with merciless fury. To remain in the cabin was to endanger our being suffocated, as every aperture had to be closed to prevent the seas from pouring down into our berths. To remain on deck, the lesser evil of the two, was to expose ourselves to being repeatedly completely drenched by the waves, as they swept over our decks from stem to stern. Many of our articles which had to be placed on deck, owing to the hold being filled up with cargo, were very much injured, and some totally spoiled—even some of the mission goods, in boxes, stowed away in the hold, were found, when unpacked, to be so wetted and mildewed, as to be entirely rotted.

Thus much for so many of us returning in so small a vessel. But out of all these troubles the Lord has brought us safely, and we bless his holy name for his great and watchful care.

The brethren Chase and Brown were both very sea sick, which I was not sorry to see, having remarked that those who were generally so, had the fever lightly in comparison to others. Two weeks previous to our arrival I commenced administering to them the sulphate of quinine, in small doses, every morning and evening, increasing the quantity after a week, and continuing the use down to the present time. They are yet both in good health and spirits, particularly brother Brown, who seems agreeably disappointed in almost every thing connected with the country and people.

You are aware, sir, that when we sailed it was an undecided point whether brother Chase had better proceed immediately to Palmas, the field of labor assigned him, or remain with us at Monrovia until he had encountered the first attacks of the disease, so fatal to strangers.

In view of the superior advantages to be obtained here, such as good nursing, medical aid, &c. we have decided, after mature reflection, that he remain with us. It is his own conclusion, after becoming acquainted with all the connecting

circumstances, and it is certainly in accordance with my own views. Brother Brown and himself are therefore both with us; and as far as good care, unremitting attention, the best medical aid the place affords, and fervent, sincere prayer to Almighty God, will avail aught, they shall have them, God being our helper.

On my arrival, a state of anxious solicitude respecting my family was most agreeably relieved by finding them all in good health. Each member had suffered in my absence from fever, and even since my arrival every child has been down; but, blessed be God, we apprehend now no danger. The attacks are comparatively slight, and we may in a great measure, consider ourselves inured to the African climate.

As to myself, I have not enjoyed better health for years than at the present time. Notwithstanding four paroxysms of fever during our passage, I felt as strong and healthy on my arrival as when I first landed in Africa two years ago.

The mission continues to prosper. We have just had a very interesting quarterly meeting at New Georgia, where the Lord met with us and blessed his people. Brother Brown attended with us, but brother Chase did not think it prudent to venture up the river.

During my absence, brother Barton, from Bassa, and Burns, from Palmas, both visited this place. They were both in good health, and the work of the Lord prospering at both these places.

Our little Conference will meet, the Lord permitting, early in January; and I shall avail myself of the first opportunity afterwards to write to you more particularly.

Meantime, with respectful Christian regards to your family, I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

S L A V E T R A D E .

The following notices of the slave trade should have appeared in connexion with the letter, published in our last number, from the Rev. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Chaplain of the United States' ship Potomac, but were excluded for want of room:

STOCKHOLM, February 3, 1837.

The King has instructed the minister for foreign affairs, for the execution of the treaty between France and Sweden, for the abolition of the slave trade, to give, for such French ships as the French government should declare to be employed as cruizers against the slave trade, licenses to search, in the seas agreed upon in the treaty, such Swedish and Norwegian ships as may be suspected of being engaged in that trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose of carrying it on.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Sierra Leone, December 18, 1836. The most recent captures of slave vessels are two which have just arrived here, made by the Rolla under the new treaty, and two by the Vestal, from the West Indies.—The slave trade is carried on to a greater extent than ever, and all under the Portuguese flag. There have been sent into this harbor in the year 1836, 54 slavers, 44 of which are actually condemned. The Columbine has captured the Veloz, a large brig, with 508 slaves; she has arrived. The new Portuguese treaty will do little toward extirpating the slave trade; the only effective mode would be to declare it piracy. The slavers now in the rivers, where they embark their cargoes, have landed their slave decks, fittings, and irons, and will only ship them again when the slaves are on the beach, and arrangements have been already made with American vessels to bring these fittings of a slave vessel from Havanna, or Rio de Janeiro.

The U. S. Gazette says:—In looking over a mereantile letter yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, dated January 15th, 1837, we see it stated incidentally, that the number of slaves imported into that country is 30 or 40,000 annually.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The British brig of war Wanderer, arrived at Nassau, (N. P.) on the 7th of April, captured on her passage from Jamaica, near the Grand Bahama, a large schooner, a Portuguese, Guineaman, with upwards of four hundred Africans on board.

THE PARENT SOCIETY.

In the abstract given in our April number of the proceedings of the Maryland State Society at its last Annual Meeting, it became our unpleasant duty to animadvert on the unfriendly tone of a passage in the Report of the Managers towards the Parent Institution. The Resolution to accept that Report was adopted on the motion of Mr. LEE of Baltimore, a gentleman whose attachment to the American Colonization Society and whose exertions in its behalf are well known. It is due to that Institution as well as to himself that his views of the denunciatory policy of the Maryland State Society should be made public through our columns. We therefore subjoin the following letter:

BALTIMORE, April 28d, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR:—In looking over the April number of the African Repository, which has just been received, I observe that the late proceedings of the Maryland State Colonization Society are referred to, and that a passage of their Annual Report is quoted.—This passage, if read at the meeting, escaped my notice; but I am under the impression that it was not read on that occasion, as much of the report was omitted, from its length. I think that the passage in question, had it been read, must have attracted my remark, and the more so from my peculiar relations to the Parent Society, and the zeal with which I had long advocated and supported her claims to individual and national favor.

At the request of the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I attended their last Annual Meeting in Baltimore, and most cheerfully moved the resolution to receive and print the Report, &c.—and took that occasion to express my opinions on the interesting subject of African Colonization, regarding the promotion of it either by State or National resources, as one of the *most noble* and useful *charities of this age*. I attempted to trace the scheme of Colonization from its obscure and humble beginnings in the City of Washington, previous to the foundation of the Parent Society, and afterwards its slow but increasing growth under the auspices of that Society which *first* gave it motion and gathered around its cradle a few wise and distinguished patriots, whose names are now cherished among its illustrious friends:—*Then*, its increasing growth and more commanding march, till, on the full possession of *means* equal to its long cherished *hope*, the *first* vessel sailed, bearing from the American Colonization Society the *first* emigrants from our shores, to the coast of Africa, settling there that Colony whose present prosperity and freedom command the applause and gratitude of two continents.

In presenting views like these, I could not repress my earnest approbation and long cherished attachment for the *good old mother* of Colonization, and felt much pleasure in observing that the State Society of Maryland acknowledged her services, and seemed at least not to detract from her present importance to the common objects both have in view.

So far from assenting, therefore, to this passage in their report, or having it presumed that I assented to it by moving the adoption of the report, I take this the first occasion of its having been brought to my notice, to dissent “*toto cælo*,” from the assertion contained in it, “that the appropriate functions of the Society

are at an end," or that it has done *all* or half that remains for it to do, or that it has the ability and motive to perform.

Nor is there any thing in the present tone of public opinion relative to its present *principles* and *mode* of action so "discordant" as to make the substitution of other modes of Colonization more feasible or popular. On the contrary, I believe the Parent Society is gaining friends where it had inveterate enemies. "Vires acquirit eundo;" and daily as it proceeds," it is becoming more firmly fixed in the good opinion of the South as well as the support of the christian public of the North.

In expressing this dissent from the passage of the report referred to, I would not be understood as detracting in the remotest degree, from the very honorable and philanthropic efforts of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Her Colony, planted in the *name* and with the resources of Maryland, my adopted State, shall ever receive whatever aid and encouragement I can give, consistent with my early, long-cherished and unalterable attachment to *our first parent* in this glorious cause, the American Colonization Society.

I am yours, very truly and respectfully,

Z. COLLINS LEE.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary of the American Colonization Society.*

American Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa.

New York, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—The American Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa, as its name implies, proposes to extend the blessings of Christian education to the benighted millions of Africa. The Society cherishes the hope that the plan which has been adopted will recommend it to the favor and sympathy of the benevolent in the United States. We would for a moment speak of this. Education for a people ignorant and degraded, like those we would benefit, must for some time be confined to its elementary stages. It is therefore proposed to commence with several branches of useful knowledge that are most needed, and to establish a department.

- 1 For Agriculture.
- 2 —Mechanics.

- 3 For Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.
- 4 —Commerce and Navigation.

Over these departments to place practical and well qualified professors, that is to say, a farmer for the first—two or more mechanics, (as a *shoemaker, blacksmith and hatter*) for the second—and educated and scientific teachers, with a carpenter and boat builder, over the third and fourth.

These branches will, to a good degree, sustain themselves perhaps, after two or three years, all but the third will exceed this, and become sources of profit. 2. Associated with this part of our scheme, and under the superintendance of the Society, will be common and Sabbath schools, in both of which the Bible shall be read and studied. 3. As the enterprise advances, and the condition of the people justifies it, the higher branches of education will be introduced. 4. It will be an object of early solicitude and constant care, to qualify teachers of common schools from among the native population of Africa, so that the work of moral elevation shall, as much as is practicable, be carried on by themselves: for we are persuaded that no simple moral cause can be more effective towards the restoration of a degraded people, than to awaken a realizing sense of their responsibilities, to induce a conviction that the burden rests upon them; and when they shall feel this they will begin to rise. 5. The schools, with the necessary buildings and improvements, to be established at some suitable place in Africa; and the whole to be under the

superintendance and care of a Board of Trustees in the United States. This Board to appoint all the officers of the institution—to exercise a constant supervision, and to receive and lay before their patrons stated reports of the condition and progress of the school.

Such is a brief outline of our scheme, and we ask for it the patronage and prayers of our fellow citizens. That it attempts great things we know; that it will accomplish great things we hope; if God shall bless it, and the wise and virtuous sustain us, we confidently expect results extensive as the wretchedness of a whole continent, and lasting as eternity.

When we consider this charity in its relations to our country, let us not forget to view it in the claims of its justice. We have deeply injured Africa. She has a long and bloody page of wrongs booked against us. Among the blackest in the catalogue is the use we have made of her degradation. We did not, as we might, persuade her people into the habits of lawful and Christian commerce; on the contrary we tempted their cupidity, and bribed them to steal and sell their brethren.

The slave trade, with all its atrocities, was once a cherished branch of our active commerce. The American Flag has waved a thousand times, over groaning cargoes of kidnapped men. Who will not confess that recompense to the injured, is our duty? We owe it to history. The record of our wrongs can never be effaced. Let us then place on the same page the only atonement in our power, a full and overflowing measure of reparation.

But the subject has broader relations. If there were no appeals to our justice, the contemplated work is among the noblest in the range of philanthropy. It benefits a free people like ourselves, to impart the blessings of civil and religious liberty to our fellow men. We seem to be exalted for this end. It is identified with our true glory, thus to consecrate the influence which God has bestowed. It fills the *large heart* of philanthropy, thus to grasp a continent in its blessed purpose. Let no one be appalled by the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. That it will cost time and means, and trials of faith and patience is true, and so it should; nothing valuable was ever gained without these. Let us then, relying on the Divine blessing, devote our time, and talents, and prayers to the sublime endeavor.—The men to take hold of the wheels, to labor at the oars—to toil, and die on the field, are ready for their work. To the Christian and Patriot we look for the patronage that will uphold them.

In accordance with the plan of the American Society for the promotion of Education in Africa, the following gentlemen have been appointed a Board of Trustees,

NEW YORK.

Benjamin T. Butler,
George W. Strong,
Hugh Maxwell,
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E. CRESSON, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM H. CROSBY, New York, President,

Am. Soc. Pro. Ed. in Africa.

REUBEN D. TURNER, Virginia, Cor. Sec. Am. Society.

It is designed to secure to this Board by an act of incorporation, the power to hold permanent funds, the income of which to be applied to the support of higher institutions of learning in Africa, of which they will have the exclusive control; and they will also be competent to fill their own vacancies, and thus perpetuate their responsible existence through future years. The elementary and preparatory departments of Education, which will be sustained by the annual contributions of the friends of Africa, will be under the immediate direction of the Society itself. Believing that the plan and objects of this Society will commend themselves both to your judgment and your sympathies. I have taken the liberty in its name most respectfully to address to you this communication, to ask your aid in support of its objects.

Your answer may be directed to the subscriber, at the office of the American Society for the promotion of Education in Africa, No. 118 Nassau street, New York.

Most respectfully yours,

REUBEN D. TURNER,
Cor. Sec. & Gen. Agt. Am. Soc. &c.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

In compliance with a request of the foreign committee of our Board of Missions, which was very cordially and gratefully acceded to, a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church on Monday evening last, for the purpose of calling attention to the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Africa. The presence of the Rev. Messrs. Payne and Minor, the missionaries who are soon to leave us for the station at Cape Palmas, afforded a favorable opportunity of communicating information and exciting interest in its behalf. Bishop Onderdonk being absent from the city, but for which circumstance his presence and countenance on the occasion would have been enjoyed, the Rev. Mr. Clark presided and opened the meeting with prayer. Its object was then stated by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who had been appointed for the purpose by the committee of arrangements. In his address he presented the claims of Africa upon this country in a concise view of what had been done by our countrymen in its behalf. Among their number he alluded in a feeling manner to the Rev. Joseph R. Andrews, a clergyman of our church, who was one of the first pioneers of the enterprise, and cheerfully gave up his life for the cause. Dr. Tyng introduced to the meeting Messrs. Payne and Minor, by whom the condition of Africa, and the calls and encouragements to send the gospel to it, were clearly and impressively stated. The statements and appeals of these brethren were listened to with deep interest, and the impression which they produced will, we doubt not, be of a permanent and efficient character. The simple and unostentatious mention of the motives which impelled them to undertake the work, and the example of their own devotion to it in full view of all the difficulties before them, added greatly to the force of their arguments and exhortations. May the Lord graciously accompany them and long preserve them and their valuable associates in the mission, to bear the glad tidings of salvation to the degraded inhabitants of Africa.

It was not designed previously to the meeting to make any collection, but in consequence of requests from persons present that it should, the opportunity was afforded the congregation of contributing to the mission. The amount collected was over one hundred dollars.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine.

Communications have lately been received from Mr. Mylne, of Nov. 29, and from Mr. Crocker, of Dec. 12, 1836. The missionaries were still prosecuting their labors, although the former was frequently subject to slight fevers and chills, and

Mr. Brocker, in addition to continual attacks of the same kind, suffered severely in a recent journey to Monrovia, from exposure to the sun, and travelling on foot twenty miles of the way on the yielding sand. His object in visiting Monrovia was to procure the printing of a Bassa spelling-book, which he had written for the use of the mission schools. It had been used for a time in manuscript, by the schools at Edina, under the care of Mr. Day, assistant missionary. Besides the ordinary lessons in spelling and reading, it contains a brief view of the creation and fall of man, the life and death of Christ, and the necessity and way of salvation through him, expressed in exceedingly simple style—and will probably be of great utility. The language in which it is composed, and which was first reduced to writing by Mr. Crocker, is spoken by 100,000 people. The orthography is conformed to the principles generally observed by missionaries in applying the Roman alphabet to heathen languages.

Mr. Mylne continues to assist in maintaining public worship at Bassa Cove and Edina. In the latter place he has also charge of a flourishing Sabbath school.

The missionaries request aid of the "friends of the poor African," in supplying the members of the mission school with clothes. The boys are generally from ten to twelve years of age.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The gospels are printed in the Namaqua language. Luke and various catechisms and hymn books are printed in Sichuan. Rev. J. Brownlie and the chief Tazatzoc are translating the Scriptures into the Caffre. The whole Bible in this tongue will be soon printed.—[*Am. Biblical Repository.*]

ANOTHER AUXILIARY IN OHIO.

On the 2d of May, 1837, a Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was formed in the vicinity of Samos, Belmont County, Ohio. It is entitled the Stillwater Colonization Society. Communications are to be made to the Reverend Salmon Combs, Secretary.

COLONIZATION REPORTS.

The frequent applications which are made for complete sets of the Annual Reports of the American Colonization Society, and the scarcity of several of them, induce us to renew an offer formerly made, to exchange any Reports of which the Society has surplus copies for such as are wanting. Those of which it has none or only a few copies are, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 12th, and 13th. Some of these might be used with great advantage to the cause.

AGENCIES.—The Rev. DANIEL NEWELL has been appointed agent of the American Colonization Society, for the New England States; the Rev. DAVID COYNER, of Moorsfield, Hardy county in Virginia, agent for that and several neighbouring counties; and the Rev. MARTIN RUTER, agent for the State of Ohio, with authority to extend his operations into Kentucky and Indiana, should he consider it advisable.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The American Colonization Society has often acknowledged its obligations to the Reverend Clergy of the United States for their friendship and support, and especially for their appeals in its behalf, on or about the Fourth of July for several years past, to their respective Congregations. Indeed the contributions thence arising have been, during that period, the chief source of the ordinary revenue of the Society; and without them, the full advantages of the Colonizing scheme might to this day be somewhat problematical. The pecuniary aid obtained through the zeal and eloquence of Ministers of the Gospel has enabled the Society to carry on its operations with a degree of success more efficacious than argument in propitiating the public mind to the cause. The measures adopted for relieving the Society from its pecuniary embarrassments have not yet entirely removed it, and have necessarily contracted the scale of active operations.— Liberal contributions during the present year will go far towards enabling the Managers to consummate plans of improvement at the Colony, in the success of which the most judicious friends of the cause believe that its best interests are involved.

Since the last National Anniversary many religious assemblies have recommended the Colonization Society to the exertions of their ministers and constituents. We respectfully beg leave to press these recommendations not only on those to whom they were especially addressed, but on every other minister of the Gospel in the United States, of whatever denomination. The Reverend Clergy are assured that their aid, most important as it has always been, is now *indispensable*, if the cause is to go onward.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society, from April 25, to May 25, 1837.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

Jacob T. Towson, Williamsport, Md. instalment, - - - -	\$100
<i>Auxiliary Society.</i>	
Colonization Society of Tallmadge, Portage county, Ohio, - -	25
<i>Donations.</i>	
C. H. Dummer, - - - - -	5
Dr. Phineas Bradley, - - - - -	5
John Underwood, - - - - -	2
<i>Legacy.</i>	
By the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, of Northampton County, Massachusetts, a specific legacy, received from D. S. Whitney, his Ex's. - - -	1000

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E. Easton, Agent, - - - - -	\$150
Rev. Ephraim Abbot, Westford Mass. - - - - -	5
R. B. Beach \$8, A Whittlesey \$3, Tallmadge, Ohio, - - - -	11
Jos. Fenn, R. B. Treat, Tallmadge, Ohio, \$1 each, - - - -	2
Jacob Townsend, Agent, - - - - -	20
Wm. J. Weir, Liberia, Va. - - - - -	5
A. H. Wright, Paris, Ky. per. Jas. Paton, - - - - -	5
Dr. Ezra Carter, Concord, N. H. per A. B. Kelly, - - - - -	2
Paul Stevens, Agent, - - - - -	20

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